ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1857.

THE POST is published every Friday at \$2 per year against in advance, or \$3, if payment is delayed until sex piration of the year.

A vertisements will be charged \$1 per square 172 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 56 cents for sch continuance. A liberal deduction made to those the advertise by the year.

B Persons sending advertisements must mark the number of times they desire hem inserted, or they will be continued until forbid and harged accordingly.

For announcing the names of candidates for office, \$5, 524.

sary notices over 12 lines, charged at the regular

Obtuary notices over 12 lines, charged actorising rates.

All communications intended to promote the private tanks of interests of Corporations. Societies, Schools or Kndividuals, will be charged as advertisements.

Fob W 'F's such as Pamphiets, Minnies, Circulars, Cards, Blanks, Handbills, &c. will be executed in good tigle, and on reasonable terms.

All letters addressed to the Proprietor, postpaid, will be promptly attended to.

Persons at a distance sending as the names of four persons at a distance sending as the names of four uisent subscribers, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis. No communication inserted unless accompanied by the author.

THE POST

ATHENS, PHIDAY, JAN. 2, 1857.

TEXAS AND ARRANSAS, -- I he emigration to these States from the older slave States is remarkably large, and seems constantly on the increase. A recent number of the Mem phia Rulletin says:

"We have never before observed so large a number of emigrants going westward as are crossing the river at this point daily, the two le ry boats, some times three going crowded from early morn until the boats cease, making three trips at night. It is no uncommon sight to see from twenty to for y wagons encamped on the binff for the night notwithstanding there has been a steady stream going across the river all day, and yet the erv is still they tome. The emigration is from the older Sta-tes, mostly Virgit is, North and South Caroli na Georgia, Alabama, Mini scippi and this Sta. te, all going to settle in Arkansas and Texas. Judging from these indications, the indux of population into these States will be larger this season than ever before, and of good substantial citizens."

THE TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES .-The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, gives a statement showing that the tunnage of the United States on the 30th of une, 1856, was 340,349 less than shown by the statement for the 30th of June, 1855 .-This has srisen in part from a strict r examination of the returns of former years, and a correction, by striking out vessels formerly sold without the United States, or lost by marine or other casualties. There has been a regular progressive increase, with our increasing population and commerce, although retarded at times by the accidents of war, the casu lities of trade and commercial difficul-

New York, Dec. 19 .- The Ti es of to day says that various monitions of war, in-cluding most of the improve incendiary misseis used at S. bastopel, have been supplied

ter written by Wa ker to a friend in New York, dated Virgin B v, D comber 1st. He s ys: of consider our permanent power in tral America has never been on as firm a basis as now, nor do I know of one single month since I have been in Nicaragua, therein we have made as much progress to wards a final result as the month which has just ended."

COUNT RELIT MONEY DESTROYED. - A large amount of counterfeit money pates, moulds, &c., that had ben taken from arrested operators, was destroyed in Boston last week according to law, by Sheriff Clark, The whole amount was nearly \$50,000 .-About \$18.0 0 consisted of bills on the Potomac Bank of Georgetown, which institution never existed. The fest of the bills were mostly counterfeits of various New England Banks. There were also 31 steel and copper plates engrossed for bank notes, and some \$200 in counterfeit coin, consist ing of quarter, half and whole dollars, Spanish mitted dollars, gold dollars, half and quar ter eagles; also three plaster moulds, for the easting of coin.

The Washington correspondent of the N Y. Tribune, says it is probable that Z. Chandler, the well known merchant of Detroit, will succeed Gen. Cass in the U. S. Senate. Timothy O. Howe, it is supposed, will be the new Republican Senator from Wisconsin in place of Mr. Dodge,

A correspondent of the New York Mirror writes indignantly against the individuals who advertise proposals in the newspapers, invelgling young ladies into a correspondence. He states that "in perhaps the first female school in that city, one girl knew of twelve others who were thus correspond

"THE WILD HUST."-The Indianapoli Journal says that there were 6.000 applicants for the post of messenger to carry the electoral vote of Indiana to Washington, and that there were applicants from every town ship but two.

ANOTHER FASHIONABLE ABOMINATION .-The London Lancet states that the use of the drug helladons, as practised in Oriental harems, to give brilliancy to the eye, is un blushingly advertised and provided for by the caterors of tashion. The effect of this powerful and deadly drug upon the eye, is to contract the iris and enlarge the pupil, inten sitying its brilliancy, and rapidly destroying

the organ. The New Orleans Delta says: "The assassination of citizens has now become a common that reporters for the daily papers scarcely deem them worth an item."

Naw York, Dec. 23.-The steamship Knoxville, of the New York and Savannah line, was totally burnt at the whorf to night. She was valued at \$200,000, half insured. The fire is supposed to have originated by careless workmen engaged in repairing her.

South Carolina has recently passed law to confer upon alien widows the right to take and hold real estate.

a moment than can be built in an age.

SENSIBLE REMARKS.

The leading object of southern Convenons has been the advancement of Southern Commerce. Our Conventions meet, discuss its necessities, and adjourn. Propositions for the removal of difficulties are without number. But no planthas yet met with general approval. With some direct texation by the general government is a sure remedy. with others it is to be found in a discrimination in State taxes between direct and indirect imports; and again, we are told by the Mobile Register, "that the difficulty lays more in the cousting or round about trade of the South than any positical interference in the course of general commerce." There is much to be said in favor of all these propositions. At present we do not propose to discuss the merits of any of them. But we desire to call the attention of our merchants to the following remarks from the Register:

"The success of Southern trade must de

pend upon the intelligence of Southern me

counts. The game is in their own hands and it will be won or lost, according to the moves they make upon the board of the world. It is a pre requisite that they should be accurately informed of the resources, means, powers, drawbacks of their commerce Demand and supply is the problem they must solve. Consumption of foreign pro-ducts must be equivalated by foreign imports at the smillest cost and domestic products exported at the highest advantages .-The merchant is the intermediator between the product and consumption of a community. It is his business to exchange the former and supply the ways of the latter, and | Shah invites them. consequently be must know the relatio that these terms bear to each other. He must know, and should know, accurately what commodities are wanted and how that want can be supplied in the cheapest, speediest and most commedious way. knowledge ought to be tree from conjec ture-positive and not suppositious, or the enterprise founded upon it will also be uncertain. Negotiation, upon doubtful data, would tail in all probability, either from excess of supply or a deficiency of stock. either case the community would suffer. the former, the merchant would fail for th want of market; and in the latter the community would be immoderately taxed from

the scarcity of commodity. "It is obvious the merchant must provide for these necessities. To do it wisely is to do it well. It is his highest business to adopt a system that would minister in the just middle of the extremes and the more nearly he could approach exactitude of line between supply and demand, the more excellent would be the policy and more flourish ing the trade. Ignorance in statistics is fatal to regular commerce, and no man with ordinary prodence would invest his capital in goods for sale in a community of whose wants he was unacquainted. Should be do so, he would become an inordinate adventurer; and without information of the manners and customs, avocations and interests of its people, the chances would be largely hozard or luck, and consequently be danger

us and unprofitable. "But to give our thoughts a practical east. let us ask our merchants, without invidens ness, what they have done for this pre-requisite knowledge. If our remarks have any agnificancy, they will apply as well to o southern community as nother. We wish them to be considered general.

"Can any of our merchants tell us what is he consumption of the interior territory tributary to t e city of Mobile! Can they in form us of the quantity, quality and cost of the commodities used in Clarke, Wilcox o Dallas counties. Will they answer this supplies them-how the supply is afforded and the prefit or loss of the trade in supply ing them? These questions are important t the commerce of Mobile. The wants of the interior is the basis of her trade. We fear that they cannot be answered according to the att inable truth. We can, however, as sure the business community, that they can all be accurately responded to in New York. and other intelligent Northern cities. They are subjects of unceasing inquiry and investigation in mercentile communities in higher latitudes; and it is the knowledge acquired by their sleepless researches that gives them vast prepanderance over the South in the traile of the United States. If our merchants connot answer then how can they calculat the profits of supplies they do not know!-How can they carry on a business they do not understand?"

The high price of slaves in the Northern Slave States indicates that the people there are under no great alarm for the safety of the institution. If slave property were as insecure there as is sometimes represented, it seems scarcely possible that it would command such prices. The machinations of the Abolitionists have not yet brought slavery to its last gasp, as they pretend to flatter themselves, and as some politicians would fair have us believe. The following paragraph, form the Centreville (Md.) Times, indicates that the price of negroes is much higher than even in States farther South.

SALE OF SLAVES .- J. A. W. Powell, E-q. sold at public sale on Wednesday last, a number of slaves at the following prices: One man aged from 20 to 21 years, for \$1. 375; one man aged from 21 to 23 years, for \$1.480 one woman, aged 35 years, with a small child, for \$1,200; one woman, aged 30 years, with three children, aged from 4 to 7 years for \$3,500.

The Legislature of South Carolina, at their last session, passed a law prohibiting the circulation of printed or engraved paper resembling bank notes. While merclants eards are very handsomely and attractively got up and circulated, in the form of bank bills or Treasury notes, yet the well known fact that ignorant persons are often imposed on by these cards, when in the hards of unprincipled men, should cause the passage of laws, in all States, prohibiting such circulation The very face and appearance of the cards indicate, to those who cannot read the words upon them, that as they resemble money they may be money, and hence many are duped by them. It is a good law which protects the unwary public from these deceptive cards,

Punch says that every family ought to keep a kitten to amuse the children .-More credit can be thrown down in They should also keep children to amuse the FOREIGN ITEMS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23e The steamer Canada arrived at Halifax this forenoon. She brings dates of the 12th. Breadstoffs were dull and a declining tendeney; quotations nominal.

The Baltic took official news that the peace Conference at Paris will meet this month .-Also, that an unsuccessful attempt had been made to assessinate the King of Naples .-Since then there is nothing important to

Father Matthew died at Cork on the 9th. Moussed Bey on the part of the Pacha of Egypt had an interview with the Manchester Commercial Association touching the cultivation of Cotton on the banks of the river

If peace is consolidated Napoleon will prob bly be crowned early next year. Commercial affairs are not unfavorable, but dissatisfaction is expressed because the Bank

slowly in all the markets of France and Malaga and Saragossa are politically agitat-

of France does not relax. Corn is declining

ed but no outbreak. The insurrection has been suppressed Sicily, and the leader taken prisoner. Count Lovatille, an eminent liberal, was assassinated at Ravenna.

Persia .- The capture of Herat is not confirmed. Fifty thousand Russian troops are ready to march on the frontiers of Persia, if

England agrees to abide the dicision of the

asjority of the approaching conference. To Young MEN IN BUSINESS .- In no way, perhaps, can a young man destroy his business character more effectually than by obtaining the reputation of one who breaks his promises. The mercantile world, in placing under its ban the individual who allows his note to be protested, is less unjust than is popularly supposed. Instances of hardships, we are willing to concede, do occasionally arise under the operation of this rule; but they are less frequent than is generally believed, and not more cruel than in similar exceptional cases. Nine men out of ten who fail, owe their insolvency either to having traveled beyond their means, to a careless management of their means, or to criminal speculations. That is, they undertook more than they could perform, and this while knowing at the time of the promise that there were great doubts whether they could per form their engagements. Perhaps, indeed, they had no deliberate intention of violating their promise. But they were either more took beavier risks subsequently than was consistent with their liabilities. The innocent therefore suffer but rarely by this species of proscription. On the other hand, the rule is absolutely necessary to the commercial world, for without it, payments would scarcely ever be depended upon, and financial dis-

Minnesota is about to take the initiatory steps for admission into the Union as a State, through its delegate, Mr. Rice. It is estimated that a census to determine the number of representatives to which she would he entitled, if now taken, would show a population of nearly or quite two hundred thousand, and that, by the time it shall be taken it will amount to a number sufficient to give this flourishing territory a right to at least three representatives. In 1860 it is estimated that the population will have become balf a million, and that, even with the highest probable ratio of representation, she will be entitled to four representatives.

tress would frequently be alarmingly in-

According to the Central American secounts of the battle of Massaya and Granada, when in Walker's house the native troops seized the archives of the government,-Among the letters were two written by 'en. Walker-one to the Emperor of the French and the other to Lord Clarendon, to obtain their moral support and the acknowledgment of the Walker government by England and France, as the only means of preventing the annexation of Central America to the United

SAD OCCURRENCE .- A shocking fatality occurred at Stockport, New York, a day or two since. A woman named Dickerman was sitting with her child, two years old, in her lap, when an angry conversation occurred be tween her and her sister, who was cutting some work with a pair of seissors. In a fit of rage the latter threw the scissors with great force, the point striking the child upon the breast and penetrating the heart. The in nocent little one exclaimed : "Oh, mother! mother!" and immediately expired, Mrs. Dickerman did not see her sister throw the scissors, and was not conscious of what had been done until she saw the instrument of death planted in his breast. The sister is now in Hudson jail to await a trial.

PERSONAL - Lucy Stone Blackwell has, we understand, become, within the last few days, one of the mothers of America.

John Van Buren, in a letter to Democratic committee in Boston, says that Gen. Scott voted for Mr. Bechanan.

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE .- At Stillwater Minnesota, Rev. A. G. Nelson, Methodist minister, broke down in his Sunday morning sermon, and was so confounded by the unaccountable and awkward dilemma that he summarily dismissed his congregation and ran home. He got there just in time to save his house from destruction by fire, which was well under way. He considered the event providential, and preached as easily as derive advantage from them, however shockusual in the afternoon.

FEMALE LOBBY MEMBERS OF CON-

The following from a Washington correspondent, gives a new chapter in the history of American legislation :

In classifying the lobby members of Conress the female representatives of the "third ouse" occupy no unimportant position. Indeed, I may say that one experienced female lobbyist is equal in point of influence to any three schemers of the other sex with whom I am acquainted. Every session draws to Washington a number of these femenine birds of passage, as well as prey, and you will find their names at Willard's, Brown's, the National, or wherever members most do congregate; and not a great measure comes before Uon. gress that they do not have an important, if not a conspicuous, "finger in the pie." Their interest is secured for all schemes, private or public, for lobbying through private bills and public acts, for the extension of a patent or the granting of an indefinite number of acres of public lands for private speculative purposes. Woman's influence has often secured the attendance of a member when his vote was sure and needed, and her fascinations has been exerted when it was necessary that an opposition vote should be absent from the House. Many a poor member has braved the censure of his constituents and neglected his duty for the poor recompense of an hour's teteatete with an empty smile from a pretty, persevering, fact and fascinating woman. Be sure the female lobby member deserves con sideration while treating upon the system which affords her a stage to act upon. The female lobby member is of an partieu

ar age. Age is not a consideration; but she must have tact, talent and a thorough contempt for the conventionalities of society -She must be easy, affable and accommodating in her disposition, and it matters not whether she be sweet sixteen "or fat, fair and forty," : unid wife or widow. Sometimes the female lobby member is a strong minded woman advocate for woman's rights; again, she is a literature celebrity, a poetess, perhaps, or a tyro away upon the shelves of some friend from sheer regard for the public, whose taste is too crude for the delectable food furnished through the travail of the spirit's medium .-I know of such But whether strong minded or gifted, the female lobby member has a good share of strong practical common sense and a keen perception of human nature .-Without these qualities she would be naught Widows form the majority of the class of which I am treating. Why this is so I am not able to say; but that it is so is the fact .-Perhaps they understand better, from previous trial the springs by which the male animal is actuated, and can manage the machine to more advantage from Rnowing its complieations. Be that as it may, the widow is the most powerful of the tribe to which she be ongs, and many a member has an abiding regret that he has neglected Sun Weller's aution to "beware of the vidders." Now and then a belle finds herself in the ranks of the lobbyists, but does not stay thereslong. She goes the way of woman kind generally, probably marries a good deal of money attached ignorant than they should have been of their to an official of some grade nearly twice her ability to perform, or they trusted too confi. "ge. But all play their part alike, which is to

> SINGULAR IMPUDENCE OR MONOMANIA .- A very pretty and interesting lady has been doing a considerable business at Baltimore Md., by claiming one man after another as her husband. So positive and pertinacions was she that she extorted sums of \$10, \$25 and \$50 from several individuals, to whom, for these amounts, she agreed to relinquish here legal rights. When last seer she was starting for Philadelphia, to get ev idence, as she said, of her marriage with m old resident of Baltimore, whom she boldly elaimed as her husband in the presence of his wife and daughter.

the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

GREAT SNOW STORM AT THE WEST .- A ate letter from Grinnel, lowa, states that snow storm commenced at three o'clock, I M., the 1st inst, and Insted till noon on the 3d, and was very savere. The snow was blown in the buildings, hogs were buried out of sight in their pens-traveling was a most impossible. Many cattle were fairly driven by the severity of the storm to a long distance from the settlment, going helplessly before the wind. The storms in the prarie country are like storms at sea, the wind blowing with unbroken violence,

THE FATHER OF THIRTY-THERE CHIL-DREN .- Thomas Norzworthy, whose death at the age of nearly ninety-two years, was mentioned in the last Salem, (Mass.) Gaz ette, had been married six times and had thirty three children.

A tady of Madison, (Ind.,) was compelled, a few days since to undergo the operation of having a large portion of the bone of her uppper jaw removed. The disease of the bone was originally caused by neglected de caved teeth.

A CERTIFICATE. - One of the certificates of death, written by a "physician of large practice," received at the City Inspector's reads as follows: "Mrs. Karolyne Johnsons dawther aged five months and ate days died with defishency of life to-day under my at-

SHOCKING ACCIDENT .- Pottsville, Pa., Dec 18 .- A shocking accident occurred last eve. ning about six o'clock, at the house of Mr Kimmer, of this place. A fluid lamp exploded and the flames communicating to the dress of Miss Kimmer, she was burned to death in about five minutes. Her father and mother in endeavoring to extinguish the flames, were badly burnt in the hands,

"I say, friend, is there anything to shoot about hefel" asked a Kentucky sportsman of a little boy. Boy-"Wal, nothing just about here, stranger, but the schoolmaster is down the hill, vonder-vou mought pop him over,

and Obstinacy.-The first is a strong will: the second is a strong won't.

LOTTERIES.-The Providence Journal is publishing a history of lotteries in Rhode Island from which it appears that there is searce ly a church or religious society in that State which did not, at some period of its existence ing it may appear.

SELETON OF A PASHIONABLE SERMON.-The following, from the Knickerbocker, is a well merited burlesque on the style of discourses too common in these days from dandviack graduates, anxious to show off their. slight smattering of superficial learning, without knowing how to properly apply it:

Text-"And he killed the Fatted Calf." Introduction-Not necessary to say much about the Prodigal Son, for nearly every wealthy family has a specimen of its own, nd needs no enlightenment on the subject. Divide the subject into five heads.

1st—Speak of the calf, and inform your

nearers how a calf should be fatted. Give nim all the milk of two cows, except a tin cup full now and then for the baby. Here you can make some learned remarks about the milky way, the belt of Jupiter, and Lord.

2nd-He killed the fatted calf; but not only the Scriptures, but Josephus and the Fathers are profoundly silent on the ques-tion how he killed it. As this was more than thousend years before the invention of gunpowder firearms, the presumption is that the ld man didn't shoot the critter, but pitched into him with a club-for clubs are very ancient institutions.

3d-Explain why the old gentleman, intead of a calf, didn't kill a shoat-make a one horse barbacue, and have a real time of

4th-Inform your hearers what the word calf-means when used in Greek, Latin, Choc-

5th-Dwell pathetically upon the melanholy degeneracy of the present age, evinced by the fact that fathers, now a days, instead of treating a runaway son to a "fatted calf," are pretty apt to treat him to a " hasty plate of soup," made from the hide of the calf's maternal progenitor.

Conclusion-Throw in a little geology; talk learnedly about "grapewade" and "trans-tion conglomerate." Wind up the discourse with a most eloquent, affecting appeal to the consciences of your hearers on the Durham breed of entile.

FEARFUL CASE OF SOMSAMEULISM .- A Pittsburg paper funishes the particulars of a fearful case of somnambulism, that recently occurred at Oakland, at a private residence:

The account says: "Hearing footsteps on the stairs about midight, and suspecting burglars might be bout the premises, the gentleman rose from gun, with which in his hand he proceeded to the door openining into the hall. Reaching the door he applied his ear to the key-hole and heard what he thought a rustling of garments upon the stairs. Hastily drawing chair to the door he stepped upon it and asserted the gun through the tramson. Just hen the thought occurred to him that it night be his daughter, who sometime previously was addicted to walking in her sleep. Passing out into the hall, with the gun still in his hand, to be used in case circumstances should warrant it, he found the appartment entirely vacant and lighting a lamp he then ascended the stairs. Imagine his surprise in looking out of the windows to see, imong the branches of a tall tree which grew there, his daughter in her night habliments and seeming utterly unconscious of her perilous position. Without uttering a word making a sound calculated to frighten her i stepped out of the window himself, and winding one arm tightly around the waist of the sleeping girl; he with great exertion nanaged to regain the hall with his precious burthen. The surprise of the young lady when informed of her perilous adventure can be better imagined than described."

A DIVINITY INSULTED .- The Honolulu commercial Advertiser relates that the peoole of Ascension Island, in Micronesia, have recently been visited again by one of their idol deities. His arrival has caused an intense excitement among the inhabitants, who appear to have full faith in him, and none of reported to be. Messrs. Sturges and Donn, American Missionaries there, being invited to pay His Majesty a visit, passed the sacred parrier of mats, entered the boly precinct, sat down on the throne, and after some conversation detected his worship to be a woman in a man's clothes. They then remonstrated with the god for so deceiving the people, (many of whom were in the same room.) but the insulted Divinity immediately replied to them by calling for a gun, which was not forthcoming: When, at last they, in order to expose the impostor, threw down the mat enclosure, the natives shut their eyes and

A VERY LOUD CALL.-The Rev. E. H. Chapin, the talented Universalist divine, who now receives a salary of \$5,000 from his congregation in Broadway, is said to have been invited to take charge of a congregation in Chicago, Illinois, at a salary of \$10,000.

The prison is shut night and day, vet it is always full; the temples are always open, and yet you find no one in them. - Chinese

AVENUED HONOR .- A Frenchman at a arge dinner party got into a dispute with a gentleman, who, sitting at the foot of the table, was too far away for personal insult, but who said, "Sir if I were ear you, I would give you a box on the ears-so you may conder the blow as given." "And I," said the other, "were I near you, I should draw my word and run you through the body-so you may consider yourself as dead,"

Aman carrying a cradle was stopped by an old woman and thus accosted : "So, sir, you have got some of the fruits of matrimony." "Softly, old lady," said he, "you mistake, this is merely the fruit basket."

UTILITY OUT OF LUXGRY .- A lady in New fork last week lost one of those exceedingy hairy and ugly poodle dogs, which are so ommon in upper-tendom, taking precedent THE DIFFERENCE BATWEEN PERSEVERANCE of husband or lover in female affections .-Information was given to the police, and shortly after the animal was returned, with the information that it was found in the possession of a negro, who was using it to wash

> 19 Men may blush to hear what they vere not ashamed to act.

If we wish children to revere high things-things simple, and lovely, and of good report-we must set them the example,

THE MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOL- mote part of the city, near the college of

It was two hours after midnight. There was a moment of dreadful sospense and of perfect silence. All three stood at the window, looking out into the rayless night. Suddenly through the still air the ponderous tones of the alarm-bell fell upon the ear and rolled the knell of death over the city. Its vibration awakened the demon in ten thousand hearts. It was the morning of the Sabbath, August 24, 1572-the anniversary

of a festival consecrated by the Church to the memory of St Bartholomew. The first stroke of the bell had not ceased o vibrate upon the ear, when the uproar of the carnage commenced. The sound, which seemed to rouse Catharine to frenzy, almost froze the blood of the young monarch.-Trembling in every nerve, he shouted for the nassacre to be stopped.

It was too late. The train was fired. Beacon fires and alarm bells sent the signal, with the rapidity of light and of sound, through entire France. The awful roar of human passion, the cracking of musketry, the shricks of the wounded and of the dying blended in appalling tamult throughout the whole metropolis.

Old men, terrified maindens, helpless infants, venerable matrons, were alike smitten down mercilesely, to the fanatic cry, "Vice Die et le Dio!"—"Live God and the King!" Coligni, faint and wounded, was lying upon his bed, surrounded by a few faithful friends as the demoniac clamor rolled in upon their ears. The Duke of Guise, with three hundred followers, hastened to the lodgings of the Admiral, stabbed the sentinels, and dashed down the gates.

A wounded servant rushed to the chamber, exclaiming, "The house is forced, and there is no means of resisting."

"I have long," said the heroic Admiral to his friends, prepared myself to die. Save vourselves. You cannot defend me. I comnend my soul to God."

The murderers were now rushing up the stairs. They pursued, shot, stabbed, and cut down the flying friends of Coligni. The Admiral thus for a moment left alone, rose from his bed, and being unable to stand, leand against the will, and in fervent prayer surrendered himself to the will of God. The assassins bust into the room. . They saw a venerable man in his night robe, with bandaged wounds, engaged in his devotions.
"Art then the Admiral?" demanded one

with brandished sword. "I am," replied Colign; "and thou, young man, shouldst respect my grey hairs. Nevertheless, thou canst abridge my life but a

The wretch plunged his sword into the bosom of Coligni, and then withdrawing it dripping with blood cut him down. The Admiral fell, calculy saying—
"If I could but die by the hand of a gen-

knave as this!" The rest of the assassins immediately fell ipon him, each emulous to bury his dagger the bosom of his victim.

tleman, instead of by the hand of such a

The Duke of Guise, ashamed, as an assascourse, remained impatiently in the court-

"Breme," he shout d to one of his follow ers, looking up at the window, "have you "Yes," exclaimed Breme, "he is done for."

"Let us see, though," replied the Duke .-The mangled corpse fell upon the ment. The Duke wiped the blood from his face and excefully scrutinized his features, "Yes," said he, "I recognize the man."-Then giving the pallid face a kick, he ex-

claimed, "Courage, comrades! We have happily begun. Let us now go for others." The tiger having once lapped his tongue in blood, seems to be imbued with a new spirit of ferocity. There is in man a similar temper. The frenzied multitude became drunk with blood. The houses of the Protestants were marked. They burst the doors and rushed through all apartments. murdering indiscriminately young and old .them dared to enter the house where he was The bodies were thrown from the windows, and the pavements were clotted with

Charles soon recovered from his momentary wavering, and conscious that it was too late to draw back, with fiend-like eagerness engaged himself in the work of death. feet fury seized him. His cheeks were flushed, his lips compressed, his eyes glared with frenzy. Bending eagerly from his window, he shouted words of encouragement to the assassins. Grasping a gun, he watched like a sportsman, for his prey, and when he saw an infortunate Protestant, wounded and bleeding, flying from his pursuers, he would take deliberate aim from the window of his pal ace, and shout with exultation as he saw hom il, pierced by his bullet.

A crowd of fugitives rushed into the court coom of Louvre, to throw themselves upon the proctection of the King. Charles sent is own body-guard into the yards, with guns and daggers, to butcher them all.

Just before the carnage commenced Marguerite weary with excitement, and with fears of she knew not what, retired to her chamber. She had hardly closed her eyes when the outcries of the pursuers and pursued filled the palace. She sprang up in her bed, and heard some one struggling at the door, and shricking, "Navarre, Navarre!"
In a paroxysm of terrors she ordered an attendant to open the door. One of her

diers of her brother's guard. It is strange how easily the ludicrous car elend with the horrible. The terrified Haguenot burst into the room and leaping into the bed with Marguerite clung to her person. The captain of the guard at that moment entered the room.

husband's retinue instantly rushed in covered

with wounds and blood, pursued by four sol-

He was so struck with the ludierous tion of the princess and of the terrified Huguenot, that bursting into uncontrollable peals of laughter, he turned away, leaving his victim in the arms of Marguerite.

Marguerite, delirious with terror, fled to filled with shouts, and shricks, and uprour .-As she was rushing through the hall she encountered another Protestant gentleman flyng before the dripping sword of the pursuers. He was covered with blood flowing from many wounds which he had already received. Just as he reached the young Queen of Navarre, his pursuer plunged sword through his body, and he fell dead at

No tongue can tell the horrors of that night. It would require volumes to detail its acenes. Among the most remarkable escapes we may mention that of a lad, who aferwards attained great celebrity as Dake of Sully. The Baron of Rosny, a protestant of lofty character, had an intelligent and spirited boy of eleven years. The Baron had left the city, intrusting his son to the man of a private tutor. He resided in a re-

hich he was a member.

Maximilian was asleep in the room when he was aroused by the ringing of the bells and the cries of the police. His tutor and ralet de chambre sprang from their beds and hurried out to ascertain the cause of the tu-mult. They had hardly left the door ere they were shot down. Maximilian, bewilered by their continued absence, and by the dreadful clamor, which continued to increase, dressed himself, when his landlord came inpale and trembling, and informed him of the massacre, and that he had saved himself only by the avowal of his faith to the Catholic religion. He urged Maximilian to do the same. The noble boy declared that he would

not save his life by apostacy.

He resolved to attempt, in the darkness and confusion of the night, to reach the colege of Beroundy, where he hoped to find some Catholic friends who would protect him. The distance rendered the undertaking

nimost desperate.

Disguising himself in the dress of a Cathic priest, he took a large prayer book under his arm and entered the street. The ights which met his eye in the gloom of that awful night were enough to appall the stoutest heart. The murderers, with wild outeries, were in all directions pursuing their victims. Women and children in their night clothes were rushing frantic through the streets, uttering shricks. The mangled bodies of the young and of the old, of males and females, were strewn every where about, and the pavements were slippery with blood. Loud outeries were heard from the interior of the dwellings as the fierd like work proceeded; and struggles of desperate violence were witnessed, as the murderers attempted to throw their bleeding, dying victims from windows and attics upon the pavements.

The shouts of the assailants, the shricks of the wounded, as blow after blow fell upon them, the incessant reports of muskets, and of pistols, the tramp of soldiers, and the peals of the slarm bell, all combined to create a scene of terror such as human eyes

have seldem witnessed. In the midst of ten thousand perils the young man crept along, protected by his priestly garb, while he frequently saw his fellow Christians shot and stabbed at his side. In turning a corner he fell into the midst of a band of the body guard of the King. They seized him roughly, but seeing the prayer book they regarded it as a passport, and permitted him to go on. Twice again he was seized, and each time extricated

the same way.
At length he arrived at the College, It was a Catholic College. The porter knew him, and refused him admittance. The murderers began to multiply around him, and to assail him with fierce questions. By means of a hible he at length got a message to the president of the college, who, an enlightened and humane man, was exceedingly attached to his Protestant pupil. He received Maximilian kindly. Two priests in the room with the president insisted upon immediately cutting Maximilian down, declaring that the King had commanded that not a single Prosin, to meet the eye of the noble Coligni, testant should be spared—not even the infant whom he had often met in friendly inter- at the breast. The good old man, however, at the breast. The good old man, however, firmly protected his young friend, and con-ducting him to a private chamber for refuge, three days, apprehensive every hour that the assassins would break in upon him. He was thus saved, and afterward, as a Duke of Sully, became one of the most illustrious minisrs of whom any government can boast.

While these scenes were transpiring a body of soldiers entered the chamber of Henry of Navarre, and conveyed him to the presence of the King. The imbecile monarch, with blasphemous oaths, and a countenance in flamed with fury ordered him to abundar Protestantism, or prepare to die. Charles allowed Henry three days to decide, declaring cept the Catholic faith he should be strangled Henry, to save his life, ingloriously yield ed; and even carried on his compliance so far as to send an edict to his own dominions, prohibiting the exercise of any religion except-

ing that of Rome. When the darkness of the night had pass ed away, and the morning of Sabbath dawaed upon Paris, a spectacle was witnessed such as even that blood-renowed metropolis has seldom presented. The city still resounded with tumult. The pavements were gory and covered with the dead. Men, women, and children were still lying in every direction, wounded and bleeding, pursued by merciless assessins, riotous with demonise laughter, and drunk with blood. The reports of guns and pistols, and of continued volleys of musketry from all parts of the city, proved the universality of the massacre. Miscrable wretches, smeared with blood, swaggering along with ribald jests and fiend like howlings, hunting for the Protestants. Bodies torn and gory were hanging from the windows; and dissevered heads were spurned like foot balls along the pavements. Priests in sacerdotal robes, and with elevated crucifixes, urged their emissaries not to grow weary in the work of exterminating God's enemies. The most distinguished nobles of the court and of the camp rode through the streets with gorgeous retirus encouraging the massacre. Let not," the King proclaimed, "one single Protestant be spared to reproach me hereaf

ter with this deed.' The massacre was continued in the city and throughout the kingdom for a week, and it is computed that from eighty to one hundred thousand Protestants were slain in

Charles himself, with his mother and the high-born proffigate ladies who disgraced her court, emerged in the morning light in a tadies comtemplated, with merriment and ribald jests, the dead bodies pited up before the Louvre. Some of the retinue, appalled by the hornd spectacle, wished to retire, aleging that the bodies already emitted an ofsive odor. Charles brutally replied: "the smell of a dead enemy is always

oleasant. On Thursday, after four days spent in hunting out the fugitives from all their hiding places, the clergy paradid the streets in a the apartment of her sister. The palace was triumphat procession, and with jubilant pray-filled with shouts, and shricks, and aproar.— ers and hymns gave thanks to God for their victory. The Catholic pulpits resounded with exultant harangues, and in honor of the victory. The event a medallion was struck off with the inscription: "Le piete a reveille la justice"-Religion has awakened justice.

AN OBSTINATE CUSTOMER .- "Are you at Odd Fellow? "No, air: I've been married a week." I mean do you belong to the Order of Odd Fellows? "No: I belong to the Order of Married Men.' 'Thunder! how dumb! Are you a Mason!' 'No; I'm a carpenter. "Worse and worse! Are you a son of Tem-perance!" Confound you, no! I am a son of Mr. John Gosling." The querist went his

way. A kill has been introduced into the Legislature of North Carolina "to encourage an